

SECRET

SECRET

REPORT

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950 - 1951

DATE DIST. 17 May 1951

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR COPPER INDUSTRY TOPS PLANS;
NEW METHODS DEVELOPED

COPPER OUTPUT SHOWS INCREASE -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 4 Feb 51

According to a report by the statistics administrations of Moscow City and Oblast, Moscow enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy fulfilled the 1950 gross-production plan 106 percent. Considerable quantities of copper were produced above the year plan. Production of blister copper in 1950 was 104 percent of 1949, winding copper 104 percent, and refined copper 104 percent.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 22 Mar 51

The Kafan (Zangezur) Mine Administration, Armenian SSR, exceeded the 1950 state plan and increased the output of ore and production of concentrate. Gross production in 1950 increased 34 percent over 1948, processing of copper ore 52 percent, and production of concentrate 40 percent. The 1950 production plan was fulfilled by the copper mines in 10 months. Average labor productivity per worker increased 9.5 percent and production costs were lowered by 1.5 percent.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 22 Jan 51

The Mine imeni Beriya (chief, Matevosyan, Gukas Khachaturovich) of the Zangezur Mine Administration in recent years has increased ore output more than five times and in 1950 completed the year plan one month ahead of schedule.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 21 Mar 51

The Shamlug copper mines, Armenian SSR, exceeded the 1950 state plan for output of copper ore. The Alaverdi Copper-Smelting Plant improved its operation and fulfilled the 1950 plan 109 percent, including the plan for electrolytic copper.

8 1 5

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION		SECRET	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Yerevan, Kommunist, 22 Mar 51

Workers of the electrolysis shop of the Alaverdi Copper-Smelting Plant have achieved new production gains. During the first 20 days of March, the plan for finished products was fulfilled 108 percent. All the copper produced was of high quality. The coefficient of utilization of electric current has recently been improved: it was 78 percent in January, 90.5 percent in February, and has been increased to 94-95 percent in March. The coefficient of utilization of machine time has also improved: it was formerly 85-88 percent, in February it reached 90 percent, and during the first half of March, 95 percent.

ADOPT HIGH-SPEED SMELTING METHODS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 6 Feb 51

Workers at the Irtysh Copper-Smelting Plant, Vostochno-Kazakhstan Oblast, are striving to complete high-speed melts. Productivity of the plant's converters has increased 8 percent over 1950, and all metallurgical workers are exceeding the progressive norms. One brigade of converter operators has been completing the operation of pouring off the slag, charging the fluxes, and tapping the copper in 42 minutes, which is considerably faster than called for in the norm.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 9 Feb 51

A leading shift at the Alaverdi Copper-Smelting Plant has adopted high-speed smelting methods. By decreasing the time consumed in separate operations, the coefficient for utilization of the converter in blow has been increased to 80 percent and the yield of copper per hour of blow has increased 15-20 percent.

LENINGRAD PLANT CUTS LOSSES OF COPPER -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 10 Jan 51

At the end of 1950, the scientific and technical council of the "Krasnyy vyborzhets" Plant held a conference to hear reports of various Stakhanovites who have made contributions to the improvement of production processes and production quality.

A. Podmostkov, Stakhanovite brigade leader, together with metallurgical engineer Ya. Kutepov, has developed a method of cutting the losses of copper in slag by devising a new special diluent which removes the copper from slag. Formerly, the percentage of copper in the slag was as high as 60 percent, whereas now, with the new diluent, it has been reduced to 15-20 percent.

Another Stakhanovite at the plant worked on recovering copper from scale (okalina) and was able to recover 97 percent of the copper. Each ton of copper recovered from scale is half as costly as that obtained by the usual smelting process.

In the process of rolling the hot 300-kilogram ingots of copper and brass into strips no wider than 6 millimeters, the heavy ingots are first heated in a furnace. After this, a black oxide layer, or skin, appears on the ingots which, in rolling, decreased the quality of the strip. Brigade leader Slivkin worked with plant engineers on removing this skin, making tests of the temperature at which the skin would not appear on ingots to be rolled into sheet and strip. The usual temperature for heating the ingots is 1,000 degrees. Slivkin tried a temperature of 950-900 degrees and obtained clean ingots. Further tests will be made in this connection.

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Moscow, Pravda, 17 Mar 51

Stakhanovite workers of the "Krasnyy vyborzhets" Plant in Leningrad have carried out some interesting scientific research work, including research to extract the maximum amount of copper from slag. The smelter made 18 experimental melts with the use of special diluents, such as open-hearth slag, cryolite, and fluorspar. The results were very satisfactory. The loss of copper decreased by 76.6 percent. The technical council of the plant has approved the experimental work and the new method is now being used by all plant smelters.

Another interesting experiment involved the production of solid copper ingots to be used in the manufacture of thin rolled copper strips. Experimental melts were successful.

OPERATION OF KOUNRAD COPPER MINE UNSATISFACTORY -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 16 Mar 51

The administration of the Kounrad Copper Mine, Kazakh SSR, has done very little to improve mining operations and to introduce into practice suggestions of Stakhanovite workers. During January and February, idle time of excavators at the Kounrad Mine amounted to thousands of machine-hours. There are frequent breakdowns of machinery. Many mining sections fail to make repairs when needed and excavators are used until they are almost worn out. This results in major repairs requiring 5-6 days. There is much waste in production at the repair shop of the mine. Parts often fail to meet specifications, which causes unnecessary loss of time.

The blasting shop has been operating unsatisfactorily. After blasting operations, the blocks of ore and rock remaining in the stope are too large to be picked up by the excavator buckets. This delays loading and reduces labor productivity of excavator workers.

Since the beginning of this year, drilling machines have been idle for more than 3,700 drill-hours. The mine does not meet its plan for drilling operations. This is caused by the inadequate supply of drivepipes, boring bits, and water. Repairs of drilling machines are also unsatisfactory.

Electric mine locomotives are not operating at full capacity. Because of minor technical difficulties, the unloading of cars takes 30 to 40 minutes, or even an hour, instead of 5 minutes as required by norm.

The Kounrad Mine has lost its reputation as a leading mining enterprise. It has failed to fulfill state plans and to deliver large quantities of copper ore.

- E N D -

- 3 -

SECRET

SECRET